Longer Cries in the Streets-Ten Dollars to \$250 for Cleaning a Chimney-How to Clean a Modern 15-Story Chimney, There is a deed-rooted impression among the people of this city that the noble art of chimney sweeping has almost if not quite disappeared. The towering chimneys now in vogue give some color to this belief. "It rould be impossible to climb them, therefore thay are not cleaned, therefore the chimner sweep is a thing of the past." The hearty. though husky cry of the sweep is no longer heard in the streets. It is a quarter of cen-tury nearly since the deep voice of old Peter Dowling has been heard in Greenwich village: and old Peter was one of the last of his tribe to advertise himself with his lungs. His cry. still well remembered by many old residents of that neighborhood, always contained an Implied threat. He was forever telling his customers that he was about to change the scene of his labors to Baltimore, perhaps on account of the greater number of sooty chimneys in the metropolis of Maryland; and he predicted doleful things to happen to New York after he deserted its flues. His invariable cry as he weat through the streets with

to BAL-ti-m-o-r-e?" The disposition, however, to class chimney sweeping among the lost arts is founded upon a misapprehension of the facts. Instead of declining, this art has steadily advanced, keeping pace in all respects with the progress of the times, broadening and enlarging its sphere in correct proportion with the increasing size of buildings and chimneys, and with the intellectual development of the artists who make it their life work. If we no longer hear the aweep's cry in the streets it is only because toe art has reached a status in which street crying is considered undignified and unprofessional; and instead of beckoning in the sooty workman, as we once did, we now apply to the gentleman in the office, and seek an appointment with the artist who cleans our chimneys.

Who-'ll sweep the CHIM-neys when I go

his brooms and two sooty boys was:

The chimney sweeps have found a better way to advertise their business than by bawiing in the streets. They advertise in the new spapers, like other professional and business men, and it was this advertisement, published a rew days ago, that led to a SUN reportor's gaining a valuable insight into the present condition of the art:

CHIMNEY SWEET.—Chimneys cleaned with neatness and despatch. Apply at 23s4 7th av.

Chimney system. Apply at 2.2sd 7th av.

The professional instinct makes itself evident in the brevity of the advertisement and the absence of any name attached to it. Neither a physician nor a lawyer cares to publish more than a card giving his name and address, and the same professional modesty obtains in the other atts and sciences. As the information contained in this article, however, was obtained from the unobtrasive author of the card, it will be no breach of professional etiquette is say that the name that should be attached to it is "the Rev. William Henry Couts." and that the place mentioned is an apartment bouse, of which the artist acts as anitor daring the full in chimney aweeping and ministerial work.

"What do you charge for sweeping a chimney?" was asked blunity of this artist in black.

"Anywhere from 510 to 2250, according to size," was the surprising reply.

The high grade of the art was immediately settled by this answer. It is not every artist who can get s250 for a single ion. A pob of the greatest magnitude was evidently expected on the occasion, and a look of sadness crept over the artist's face when he learned that his questioner had no chimneys to be swept, but was merely in search of incremation.

We always find a blography of Milton in the front pages of a copy of "Paradise boot," and on the same principle it will be well to know something of the origin and life work of his profession. The Rev. William Henry Couts was, by his own secount, born in lifehmond, vs., in 1844, and had the honor to be in the beginning a personal chattel of one Charles crew, Esq. He termained a slave until villout any one to provide for him, and he then ounted the nounted in the profession of the work he had no control, happening atout 1865, set nim adrift without any one to provide for him, and he then ounted a slave until or without any one to provide for him, and he then ounted to the same principle it when we he came to New and of the arm of the war he came to New and of the same of the work he came to Ne

"How do you clean a high chimney to that no flues large enough for a man to go into?" he was asked.

The prife-sional eye began to sparkle as he saw in imagination some difficult chimney for him to grappie with.

"Oh, there are several ways." he replied.
"For some chimneys we go up to the roof with a tong rore and a heavy weight. The weight is tied to the rope and slowly lowered down the chimney, one flue at a time. Then one man takes the rope at the bottom and another at the top, and with the rope we scrape all the soot out of the chimney.

"Where there is a straight flue from top to bottom." Mr. Couts continued, "we generally use rods. You've seen an artesian well loved? Well, our rods go together in the same way. They need only reach half way, as we can work from top and bottom. The chimney is cleaned as far as the rod reaches, and then another length is fastened on. With ropes and rod we can clean any chimney that ever was built, no matter if it is a hundred stories high. When we use rods there must be a big enough opening at the bottom to get the rod in. You understand me? I mean if the opening is horizonial, a long rod cannot be passed into the flue. In such cases we take out enough of the brick work to make a suitable opening and put it back again when we are done. That is a regular part of the business. We always use cement in replacing masonry, and leave the bricks in a least as good a condition as we find them."

"Are not the prices you name rather high?"

"Are not the prices you name rather high?"

"Are not the prices you name rather high?"

"Are not the prices you understand, for each story, and severy flue has a furnace, a range, a stove, or a crute at the end of it. Wa clean them too, all included in the price, and the proper cleaning of a range alone t. kes three or four hours. Then we have all the soot to carry away."

"How about the \$5250 jobs."

"Well, we have a good many of them, too."

clean them too, all included in the price, and the proper cleaning of a range alone t kes three or four hours. Then we have all the soot to carry away."

"How about the \$250 jobs."

"Well, we have a good many of them, too," he replied, "and they're not as profitable jobs as you might think. They are generally the chimners of sugar refineries and big factories. I cleaned the liavenneyer refinery chimneys not long ago, and the Cutton I rehange chimners not long ago, and the Cutton I rehange chimners, There is nothing particularly difficult about cleaning those big chimners, for men who are used to the business. On the sugar refinery chimneys and mest factory chimneys there are iron rounds like a ladder outside, and we go the and lower a man from the top with a rope. He takes a broom with him, and sweeps as he goes down. Sometimes we use the rods on thom. When we got through with one of the big chimneys it's as clean inside as you, plenty of air. There is generally a hig shough opening at the buttom for the man to come out through. When there's not we make one before we isegin work, for we must have a hig opening to take the soot out of, and it must be taken out as fast as it falls, or the bottom of the chimney would soon be cheked. It's a great deal of work shoveling out the soot from a big refinery chimney.

"Stuck in the chimney? No, nolody ever gets stuck. Most people have an idea that a chimney is bound to stay just the way it's maile, like the rock of ages. But it's not so, A chimney is bould by any accident get stuck.

Beside America's most beautiful rever—the historic

anywhere, the man outside would have him out in no time by making a hole through the side. We can cut into a chimney anywhere, and not everything back so you'd never know it had been touched. So you see there's ne such thing as a chimney that can't be cleaned, no matter how high it is. If it came to the worst we could take a whole side out of it. The big chimneys are easier in proportion to clean than the small ones, because the builders know they've got to be cleaned, and make arrangements for it."

Do you ever send boys down the big chimneys?" he was asked.

We never sen' is boy into any chimney, big

ers know they've got to be cleaned, and make arrangements for it."

"Do you ever send boys down the big chimneys." he was asked.

"We never sent a boy into any chimney, big or little," he replied. "That used to be the way, but boys are no use in modern chimneys. If a chimney's flues are too small to admit a man, we clean them with ropes and rods. When you see a boy travelling with a chimneysweep, nowadays, it is only to carry out the soot. All the work is done by men. In old-fashloned chimneys we used to use a ladder inside the chimney, or braced his knees and chows again t the sides. But what use would a ladder be in one of the big chimneys?

"I do some out-of-town work," he cantinued, "but the bulk of the business is right here in the city, where I learned my trade. Country work comes in handy, because it always comes in the aummer, when there is no work in the city. It is generally from summer hotels that the country work comes. They are very particular with their chimneys on account of the danger of fre. Sometimes they try to clean their own chimneys, but when they want a good job they send for a professional.

"We work generally in couples—that is, the boss sweeper has a helper. Then we have a good many regular customers, whose chimneys I have cleaned for twelve or fitteen years, some of them have their chimneys cleaned every year, which is not too often. When I was learning the trade I often made from \$2.50 to \$5 a day. There is always semething to learn about this business. This is the dull season; the busy-easons are spring and fall."

Mr. Couts makes it plain that chimney aweening is not the mere trade it once was. Times have changed, and it is an art.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE

How It Compares with the Small Arms Adop od by Other Nations, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-Apart from the magazine feature, the change from the calibre of the Springfield to the much smaller bore of the Krag-Jörgensen arm, now recommended for our infantry, will itself be very remarkable. The reduced calibre, however, had long ago been resolved upon, and if a repeating rifle had not been secured, a single loader of .30 calibre would presumably have been adopted. It is said that an expert soldier can fire the present Springfield rifle twenty times a minute, which is a good approximation toward some magazine arms. But both the small calibre and the magazine will now be secured if the Krag-Jargensen is adopted. While the change from the .45 callure to the

30 is great, some rifles have gone still lower. The Swiss rifle, the Schmidt, is of .205 caillers. while a now Italian gun is said to have carried the reduction to .250. The new Russian arm is said to have .30; the Belgian Mauser, which is also adopted in Argentine, and the French Berthier have .301: the English Lee-Speed, .303; the German infantry rifle, a modification of the Mannlicher, .311; the Japanese Murata, .312; the French Lebel, the Portuguese Kropatschek, and the Austrian Mannlicher. .315; and this last is the calibre of the Krag-Jörgensen as adopted by Denmark. Our ordnance authorities, however, had fixed on .30, and the inventors were obliged to conform to that calibre. There are some magazine rl-fles which hold to the old calibres, such as the Dutch Beaumont-Vitall, which is of .433 calibre, like the pattern of Lee adopted in China. But if any change at all is made by the United States it will be in the direction of a still

who can get sho for a single job. A pub of the greatest manning was either expected to a single should be active to a manning of the original should be should be active to a continuous to as swept, but was merely in search of instruction.

We arways find a bloggraphy of Milton in the front pages of a colv of Thradise Lost, and someof the oxperts believe something of the origin and life work of this profession. The few, Milton in the strict before going into the routine work of his profession. The few Milton Henry Cours was, by his own account, born in Richmond, was, by his own account, born in Richmond was, by

forward of the guard, carries five cartridges, and can be filled by hand while remaining attached to the gus.

The Swiss gun, the Schmidt, has an excentionally small calibre, 295, and weighs 9.68 pounds. Its magazine is vertical, like the Austrian, and carries 12 cartridges. The bullet, which is covered with nickel steel, weighs 221 grains, and with a charge of 40 grains of smokeless powder is said to reach 2,260 feet muzie velocity, with 30 rounds per minute.

The French Lebel has a weight of 3,7 pounds with the magazine loaded, and a length of 5,14 inches, while the nickel-coated bullet reaches a muzzle velocity of 2,194 feet per second with a powder which produces little or no smoke and a very slight recoil. Eight cartridges are carried in its magazine.

These are some of the leading weapons in use, and, with the exception of the Level, nearly or quite all of them have been tested by the Hoard which found the Krag-Jörgen-en superior. When the details of its report come, there may be modifications in the statistics just given, produced by trying all the weapons under somewhat different conditions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- Word was received at the Treasury Department that Inspector of Buildings Edward O'Mengher Condon died yesterday while en route to Montana on department business.

Mr. Condon was one of the four frishmen sentenced to be banged in Manchester, England, for aiding in resculing Col. Kelley and Capt. Deasy in 1867.

The Marquise de San Carlos de Pedroso, donairiere, who lives in her own chateau of Dieudonne, within one hour's rail from Paria, would be glad to receive into her family a few young lady boarders d sirous of finishing their education in Fra of whom have passed their examinations at the Hotel de Ville and possess official diplomas as teachers. Boarding and a complete course of French studies

Lessons in every branch of art by the best masters from Paris would be extra, as also Latte, German, go in to Paris to a sist at classical matinees, lectures or concerts, to visit museums or other interesting ex-

positions.

The park of Dieudonne is very wooded and contains. besides long avenues of contennial trees, several pine groves, which make the piace particularly beauty. Though situated in a high country, it is abelieved by undulating hills from the north wind.

There are charming walks and drives and interesting ruins and chaleaux to visit in the neighborhood.
Two excellent physicians reside within teenty to forty minutes' walk from Dieudonne, one of whom, Dr Bailly of Chambly, is considered a great authority in

The Lady Claude Hamilton, 2 Draycott place, S. W .. The Lady Tollemache of Helmingham, 40 Cadogan Gardens, S. W., Londori.
The Hou, Mr. John Bigelow, ex-Minister of the United States to France, 21 Gramercy Park, New York, The Hon, Mr. and Mrs. John L. O'sullivan, ex-Minister of the l'oited States to Portugal, 229 West 23d st., New

S. E. Madame la Duchesse de Valence, 14 Rue de Chichy, Paris.

Madame la Vicomiesso de Bourbiane, 10 Avenue de Villar (1 to 2 P. M.), Paris. The Duke de Mandas, spanish Ambassador to France. Beside America's most beautiful r ver—the historic
Hudson—runs "America's gree est rational," the New
York Central—best route between the East and West.

donne par Chambiy, Oise, France,-dds.

Savre, who was in charge of the Board of Health years ago when cholers came to this port, said:

"I bell-we that we are assuming a great risk of contagion from the refuse. In 18-8 the Atlanta came into the bay with cholers on board, she also came from Hamburg. I went down to her with Dr. Swindarne and took her in charge. At that time our knowledge of cholers was vague. It was said that it was a mysterious disease which was carried in the air and could not be controlled by any human agency. I divided the vessel into three parts. In one of these I put the sick pa-sengers and gave stringent orders that they should not be allowed to visit them except the doctor. In the second compartment I but those whom I suspected might become till. In the third I put those who were well. I established a strict quarantine between these two, also, I believed then, as I do now, that there ought to be a national quarantine. We had no Hoffman Island nor Swinourns, either, at that time, and I went to Washington to urge that a piece of land he set aside for quarantine purposes. The Government directed me to use a strip of land in the cedar groves back of Sandy Hook. When I went there, however, the New Jerser Loxislature and the Governor went to Washington and protested that the land belonged to New Jersey, and could not be used by New York. The order was therefore countermanded. Being limited to the vessel boaring the disease, I went back and did what I could there.

"Vessels containing carbolic acid were put in all the compartments. All the refuse was thrown into vessels containing water covered with oil. The latter acted as a complete cover, and prevented anything from rising. Glass tules were put on the vessels and transferred the leadity pa-sengers to one and the -ick to the other. The disease was confined and kept out of New York.

"In 1846 cholera was introduced into this country by two sailing vessels and transferred the leadity pa-sengers to one and the -ick to the other. The disease was confined and

the healthy passengers to one and the sick to the other. The disease was confined and kept out of New York.

"In 1846 cholera was introduced into this country by two sailing vessels from Hamburg. One went to Maine and one to New Orleans. The crew on the former vessel felt cold on the way over, and took some heavier clothing from their trunks. This clothing contained the germs. The crew of the vessel that went to New Orleans had a similar experience, only they took out lighter clothes. In their case the vessel had been out seventeen days before the disease manifested itself. The germs had been in the clothing all the time, but, being locked up in the trunk, had no chance to get at thu men. I du not see how a vessel can be fumigated properly so long as there are passengers on board. I think they should all be removed from the infected vessels and that fumigations should then be made thorough. Neither Hoffman Island nor Swinburne island are large enough to accommodate all the passengers and crews. If many infected vessels were to come here. So far as the life of the germs in sail water is concerned, I do not believe that there is any proof that sail was erwould destroy them. While I do not assert that they will reach shore in a condition to spread contagion, I believe that there is a chance of their doing so, and at this time we ought to take no risks. I do not believe that there is any ground for criticising Dr. Jenkins however. I think he has done extremely well and deserves high praise for his work."

of the refuse were cremated. I believe in the cremation of all refuse, that of the city as well as all other."

Dr. Frederick Peterson said:

"I have just examined some statistics upon the subject. In the report issued in 1882 by Dr. Hamiton, then Surgeon-General of the United States Navy his assistant, Dr. King-un, gives some statistics gathered in 1877 when the Britannia came into port with cholera aboard of her. He taok samides of sea water from clongside of the Britannia, off Hofman Island, off Swinburne Island, and in the Narrows. At the cold of five days he discovered between 10,000 and 11,000 actoris in a cubic centimetre of water. While possibly none of these were cholera bacilit, the fact was established that minute germs could live in the sait water. Other experiments have shown that cholera germs will sometimes live in sait water for sixty-nine days. I think it is a serious mistake to throw refuse from ships containing cholera. All the raluse should be cremited. In its warning to the pullic the Health Board speaks of possible danger in eating fruit and fresh vegetables. If refuse is thrown into the bay it will

from the quarantined ships might not convey contagion to the shore. During the past week Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, and India Goods, many complaints have been received at THE SUN office from persons living at Bath. Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, and even in this city. touching upon the danger referred to. Nearly every letter contained some statement about the things alleged to have been thrown from the Normannia and the Rugia. On the other

hand, it has been depied that some of the articles mentioned came from either vessel. The most authentic statement yet made came from Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Hamilton went down the bay in his private racht. Some friends went along. "When we got down into the bay," said the Doctor restorday, "we noticed a number of badly stained mattresses floating in the water. My experience in purchasing mattresses for

my yacht has made me familiar with all kinds of mattresses used on ships, and I immediately recognized them. Three had evidently been us d in cabin staterooms, while the others belonged in the steerage. The former were good hair mattresses of the re ulation stateroom size and were covered with redstriped ticking. They passed within twenty-gve feet of my yacht. I am convinced that those came from one of the two ships and that they were thrown overboard because they were stained. The danger of the cholers reaching the shore through these mattresses is certainly very great. Such mattresses are valuable and would not be thrown away by the ship's authorities without cause. It is a regular thing for steamships to destroy the cheap steerage mattresses at the end of a trip.

WILL REFUSE BRING CONTAGION?

Physicians Differ, but Advise Cremation of

Matter from Plugue Ships,

shores of New York Bay is whether the refuse

but they are very careful about the others. "There is really much more danger from the soiled cabin mattresses however. The steerage mattresses are worthless after being soaked in the water, and would probably be burned if they drifted ashore. But with the catin mattresses it is different. The Italians and others who search the beach for valuable wreckage would consider these mattresses a great find. They would not care about the danger, but would rip off the covers, dry the hair, and sell it to some junk dealer. If there were any germs in those mattresses, the result would be very serious. I do not think that any refuse of any kind should be thrown overboard. There are at least eight big furnaces on each of these ships, and the proper thing to

do is to burn up every bit of refuse.
"There certainly is risk in allowing the germs to get into the waters of the bay. It has not been proved, by any means, that the salt water will destroy the germs. On the contrary, I think that there is very great likelihood of their reaching shore alive. I think, too, that it is a great mistake to leave the healthy passengers on the cholers-infected ships. They should be removed to other ships, after all their clothing have been thorships, after all their clothing have been thoroughly disinfected. If necessary, old barges could be used for this purpose. Nothing in these new quarters should be taken from the old—not even the cooking or eating utensis. The danger would thus be greatly lessened, and I think that the demands of the passengers of the Normannia in this respect are justified. Anybody who knows how dirty some of these German stewards are in their personal habits will realize that if the healthy passengers now on the Normannia and Regia do not get the choiera, it will be because Dr. Jenkins and his assistants have taken proper precautions.

do not get the choiera, it will be because Dr. Jenkins and his assistants have taken proper precautions.

"I do not believe, either, that it will be possible to funigate a ship thoroughly while there are passengers aboard of her. They may carry germs in their clothing while they are on deck waiting for the disinfection of the inside of the ship. When they go lack to their cabins they are likely to carry the germs back with them, thus setting the previous funigation at naught. I do not mention these things for the purpose of criticising Dr. Jenkins or his associates. I think that they have done remarkably well; but at this time, when they are so great y overworked, suggestions may be of value to them. I do not believe they knew anything about mattresses being thrown from the ships, and the blame for that less with the officers of the vessels. In my opinion, it would be wiser to have the national Government control the quarantine stations of the contrry. It would then he possible to have one thorough system, such as is found in the customs department, and the whole country could be protected by the same means. One head could then he held responsible, also, for the methods employed at the stations."

The Sur reporter called on a number of other physicians who have made a study of the cholera question, and segured their opinions as to the possibility of contagion from the refuse of the ships. All praised Dr. Jenkins for his energy and industry, but not all agreed in answering the main question. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, who was in charge of the Board of Health years ago when cholera came to this port, said:

"The Bull ve that we are assuming a great risk."

his work."
Dr. Frank Ferguson said he did not believe there was any danger from the refuse.
"I would not fear to take the tisk myself."
he said, "although I think it would be better if the refuse were cremated. I believe in the cremation of all refuse, that of the city as well as all other."

A question which has been exercising all thoughtful residents of New York, Brooklyn. Staten Island, and the villages situated on the

877, 879 Broadway.

Commencing Monday Morning

SPECIAL SALE

of 1,100

Oriental Carpets

REDUCED TO ABOUT

1/2 Value.

at the rear of the house. The Quaker form of service was used as requested by the deceased. The interment was in the Friends' section of the Union Cemetery. Among the people present were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Congressman William Logswell. F. C. Stedman, Harriet Presentt Spofford, Francis J. Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison; Gen. O. O. Howard, and Col. T. W. Higginson. The Haverhill City Government was present in a body, and delegations from many organizations also.

Telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from many, among them James G. Biaine and Frederick Douglass.

Fired on the Steamboat Tide from Ambush HOMESTEAD, Sept. 10.-Corporal Schautfler the Deputy Primer reported to Gen. Wiley, at headquarters, this evening, that while the steamer Tide was on her way up the river to Homestead this afternoon she was fired upon

from the woods below Brice's glass factory. The load of shot and slugs passed whistling over the boat in front of the pilot house. No one was hurt. The steamer did not stop. The steamer Little Bill was sent down at The steamer Little Bill was sent down at once to lovestigate. On the bank a little distance back they found a fiece of gaspipe, which had been manufactured into a cannon and fastened to a heavy piece of plank, and securely placed at a proper angle against the since to insure effective shooting. Two men were seen, but could not be caught. The corporal brought the captured gaspipe cannon to Gen. Wiley's headquarters.

The old battle-scarred single-turreted montor Nantucket. which several months ago was made ready for service, but was afterward laid up in ordinary in the Whitney Basin at the Navy Yard, has again been made ready for the Navy Lard, has again been made ready for service. Her service this time is to take part in the blockade against the introduction of the cholera scourge, and it is probable she will be stationed at Hell Gate and will be under command of Commander George M. Book. When the orders came yesterlay to put her in readiness all that was needed was to connect her engines and make a few small repairs. As she could be anchored at her station, there would be no expense for coal in keeping up steam.

All Our Ports Clo ed against Her.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-Surgeon-General Wyman to-day notified the officers at the Delaware quarantine station that the steamer Loch Etreve, from Germany, with rags on board, will not be admitted to any port in the United States, and requested them to so inform her officers.

Dr. Wyman has ordered Assistant Surgeon Rosemean from St. Louis to the 'are Charles quarantine station to assist Surgeon Carter, who has charge of that station in the absence of Surgeon Hutton, who has been sent to Bandy Hook.

To Adverthere,

In pursuance of the policy announced some time back, to avoid making TBE Bun's Guide to New York bulky with advertisements, it has been lecided to stop taking advertisements for the genera run of the book. There are still a ten pre-ferred pages to be disposed of. The Guide will be illustrated with tinelve bird's-eye virus of New York, and the backs of these double plates, % pages, will carry the only display advertising in the body of the book. Some of these have been sold, and those who wish to hade any of the others iould apply at once to the Guide Book Department of THE NEW YORK BUR. Advertisers will please bear in mind that THE BUN guarantees a first edition of 75,000 copies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad le the only line that maintains a strictly dret-class limited train between New York and Chicago. All other "Limited" express trains are me'ely justisations of the celebrated Peansylvania Limited—268.

Senator Vauce's Career - Senator Brice's Start-Secretary Poster's Affidavi The friends of Senator Vance, who left Washington for North Carolina a very sick man, express very little hope that he will ever recover and resume his work in the Senata. Indeed, they seem to think he has only a short time to live. He has had a unique career. filling a much larger place in the affections of the people of the Tar State and his associates in Congress than in the public eye. He was barely of the legal age to be seated, 25, when elected to the House before the war, and he has been in the public service almost constantly ever since in one capacity or another Before the war he was a red-hot old-line Whig. and he opposed secession with all the vigor of his nature. It is said that when he was a candidate for re-election, having served one term, he had to make his canvass armed and equipped to fight for his life, and it was a common thing for him to make his appeal with his revolver lying on the stand before

When North Carolina secoded, passing a law

him ready to his hand.

making felons of those who owned allegiance to the United States, and accompanying that with confiscation of property, Mr. Vance became a secessionist, and went headlong to extremes in support of the Southern Confedertremes in support of the Southern Confederacy. He was elected Governor of his State for two terms during the war, and at times he held a command in the fild, with the rank of Brigadior-General. After the war, in 1863 or 1853, he was elected to the United States Senate, but as he refused to ask for the removal of his political disabilities, he was not permitted to take his sent. The people elected him Governor again, and re-elected him. In the course of time he either got down off his high horse and was pardoned by special act of Congress, or else he had his disabilities removed under some general act, for he took his sent in the Senate twelve or fliteen years ago. He is by nature an extreme man, coming of a Scotch-frish ancestry. He is fond of saying that the immediate progenitor of the Vances in this country was "a Covenanter preacher who was driven out by Claverhouse and settled in the north of Ireland, where he planted trees, builded houses, and begat children." He is genial and hospitable, with an attractive presence and fascinating manners. He is a witty man and a story teller lit to rank with Joe Blackburn, and he has a fancy for making himself the butt of his own lokes.

Strong in his Presbyterlanism, he never loses a chance to make a joke at the expense of any of the family who have not remained in that fold. He said once to one who was an Episcopallan: "Well, kinsman, there is one advantage about your religion. Once you become a member of the Episcopal Church, they will keep you all the rest of your days. They hold on to you. They'll never turn you out. There are only two ways of getting out of the Episcopal Church once you get in—you've either got to die or get religion!"

He tells also with great gusto, how, when he came to manhood his mother told him that it had been her life cherished hope that he should become a minister in the Presbyterian Church. He took time to consider and then told her he felt that he really would never be good enough to take upon him such high and heavy respirable him, and a acy. He was elected Governor of his State for two terms during the war, and at times he

In the trial of a case in which Secretary Foster was an interested party-as an Individual. not as an official of the Treasury Department -he was put on the stand to testify. He was clear and fluent as a witness, and he made a good impression for his side of the case. Toward the close the opposing lawyer asked:

"Mr. Foster, did you ever pay --- ' (naming a party on the other side of the suit) "the amount he was to receive under such and such

amount he was to receive under such and such circumstances?"
No. sir. I never did," came the answer, clear and prompt.
"Well, why did you swear that you did?"
Mr. Foster looked puzzled and a little indignant. "What do you mean?" he demanded.
"Why, there it is in your answer - you swore in your answer that you had paid him."
Mr. Foster select the document impatiently, and as his eye ran overit rapidly he remarked:
"Well, I a ked my lawyers when they brought this thing to me how many confounded lies they ha in it for me to swear to! That no time to read it."
The three Judges on the bench, the bar, and the appectators empoyed the incident very much. It was a perfectly natural thing to happen, and it argued no evil in Mr. Foster's intention. A man having such a multiplicity of affairs, public and private, to affent to as he has must trust much to others; and if they make mistakes he is to blame.

Senator McPherson Off rs His Yacht, A letter from Theodore Gerth, on board the Normannia, says that all the Newarkers on that ship are well, and also that Senator Mcl'herson has oftered his yacht Templar for

quarantine service. Not All H IV. Been Quirautlard.

There were 3.497 calin and 5.003 steerage passengers landed at this port last week from transatlantic steamers.

A Brilliant Night Scene on the Harlem River. There was introduced last night on the Harlem River novelty in the rowing world which will in future years be a feature of the rowing scason. It was the first Venetian Fete of all the rowing c.ube on the river, At 7 o'cless the Harlem River presented an appearco of activity never before seen at this time of year, and at 9 o'clock the scene was one of picturesque grandness f very boat house on the fiver was decorated from the peak of the flags aff to the float with Chipese lauterns watte the barges and small boats the Atalanta's launch s'arted the Xavier's barge on

the Atsianta's launch started the Xavier's barge on the journey down the river from their beat house, he other c u a facility in line as their house, were rea hed. The time of paride was from Maromb's Ban Bridge down to and arour's record Aventie Bridge, thence up the river to litch Bridge, where they were demined. A bandoone sit houser was observed by the Commodure as a prize for the best devorated barge in line, and it went to the F tendesity Boat Cub. Their barge was rived to represent a schooler. Their barge was rived to represent a schooler. Their barge was rived to represent a schooler. Their barge was rived to a time the body of the control of the reach of as many as time bard of their of the line reach of about haif a mic. he add to review C minodorn's which the boats, head of a review C minodorn's launch, with band, hayor, lone blar, Atsiania, thousless, Caion, Gra nerty, Freedality, Nassau, Metropolitan, Triton, and Frei Bodemian.

PILOCRESCIN.



DAY SCHING 178
LIQUID HAIR DIE
IS GUAPAUTE HA SEIS GUAPAUTE HA GUAPAUTE HA SEIS

you may have what thousands visit Europe for yearly, that SALT sis the natural Sprudel Salt of Carlsbad. It is obtained by evaporation at the Springs, and is identical with the waters in its action and results, which are the same to-day as when Emperor Charles IV. was cured four hundred years ago, and later George III., Peter the Great, memoclom of they aid digestion, and Solic agents

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EISNER & MENDELSON CO., NEW YORK.

THE COULEY'S CAVERN. An Underground Region Which Only They Have Explored.

youngsters be sent to some charitable institu-tion and that she be committed to the alms-

house.

The woman said that her name was Mary Hawkins and that she had formerly lived at 323 West Eleventh street. Seven months ago her hustand deserted her and coined the salvation Army, and since then she had supported herself and family as best she could.

Arrested as Speak Thieves,

John Connolloy of 84 Monroe street, Thomas Smith of 112 West Broadway, and Thomas Mcevening in the Madison street station on the charge of having a few hours previously en-tered the residence of Mrs. Sophie Black of 102 East Broadway, and stolen jewelry and

A Bride Potsons Herse'f.

Denven, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Charles North, a bride of six months, killed herself with mor-phine this morning because her husband cloped on last Thursday with her cousin. James Mooney, Secretary of the Morgan Iron

Works, died yesterday at his home, 341 East 116th street, aged 68 years.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M .- 4:10, fire 185 Charles street, Elizabeth Overbaugh, damage \$500; 10:30, 237 East 121st street, Charles Grosman, damage \$25; 11:31, 242 East Fifty Charles Greaman, damage \$25: 11:31, 242 East Fiftyffth street, Frank Cugal, no damage.

P. M.-S.:00, 218 East 102d street, Abraham Lepchus,
no damage: 4:25, 74 Last Emptreenth street, hearge,
Albert Gracher, damage \$150: 0.00, varian indiving,
Albert Gracher, damage \$150: 0.00, varian indiving,
6.39 Water street, wound by New Haven Hailroad thus,
pagest, damage triting: 85, 20, 16-2, 200 Water street,
Charles Lanthaer, damage \$5, 8:30, 200 Water street,
United States Hotel, damage \$5.

McAuliff- and Skelly Arrive Home.

At 4:45 o'clock yesterday aft room Jack Seelly, the Brooklyn feather-weight pugilist, arrived in Jersey City on the New Orleans special Stelly was a companied by Billy Reynolds, his backer, and Jack Mo-Audiffe, the light-weight champion. Eid liogan was

also one of the party,
They were use at the depot by a committee of the
National A. C. of which Jack is a member. Proceeding to this city, they crossed the big Brings and wont
direct to the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn. Skelly is looking remarkably well. In speaking of his late fight with Dixon, he said that he was defeated squarely and had no excuses to offer. However, he adds that he was not trained as he should have been and that the climate in Bay St. Louis is not anapted to and training.
On the mo ning of his battle Jimmy Carrell, his
ramer ordered him to take a Turkish ath and after
ha a long run. This naturally make him weak, he
and, and he felt the effects of it when he went into

said, and he test the enects of it when he went in the ring.

Hilly Reynolds says that he still has faith in Skell and that he at lave h m a good positin. Skelly's employer fe estaphed in him of crite light that it jobs as suit oven it he wished to inter the Reynoldsd not load as much money as reported in fact, he si he was \$1.100 ahead on McAulfran i Corbett.



A MILLIONAIRE'S OUIE, LIFE.

James Wyman, One of Roston's Wealthy Men, Bled Almost Unknown at 95, Pro . As Butm Daily Advertiser.

ALL MARED IN PLUM FIGURES.

AL

One of the tailest men seen in St. Louis for many a lay was a prisoner who was arraigned in the First District Police Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. The man was William Street, a Texan, and he had been caught sleeping in a freight car.

Everyoody in the court room opened wide their eyes and mouths as he stooped down to get past the cage door and stalked up to Judge Morris desk.

Clerk McFanis became so excited that, instead of asking the usual question, "Guilty or not guilty?" he reared up into the stranger's face and asked: "How tail are you?"

"Nx feet eleven inches," was the reply.

Then Mr. McEnnis recollected himself and went through the usual formula.

Judge Morris fined the man \$10, but afterward remitted the fine, perhaps out of curiosity to see the man walk down the street. It was a sight to be seen, indeed. The man had to actually stoop to keep from hitting the electric lights. He was very slender as well as tall. He was hy occupation, he stated, a railroad brakeman and was temporarily "busted when he went to sleep in the railroad car.

Saved by Presence of Mind.

"Emily." hoarsely whispered the host, paralyzed with terror, "what will we do? A fire has broken out on the roof, the engines will be along in five minutes, and here is the house full of company! There will be a panic!"

"Not at all. James." replied the hostess. "I'll manage it."

Turning to the group near the plano she said sweetly.

"I am delighted that so many came this evening, for I have arranged a genuine surprise. Col. S. Perkins Kajones, a relative of one of our best families, is to read two or three of his own dialect stories. I expect him here every moment."

There was a wild scramble, but notody was turt, and in four and a half minutes the house was empty.

One Goose Saves Another.

One Goose Sives Another, From the Monnetpolis Tribuna

From the Manasopolis Iribana.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. G.—Centuries age the carkle of a goose saved Rome, and to-day it saved the life of John I. Fry of Grant county, Wisconsin. Last evening Fry arrived and walked into the Commercial House with a live goose in a box. He retired at 3 o'clock. This a ternoon the goose squawkel loudly. The clerk remembered Fry had not showed up, and went to room 49, where he found the gas escaping. John lew it out. He has not yet awakene! from the stupor, but his doctors think he may recover.

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